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SAN DIEGO, CA 92121				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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us-docketing@qualcomm.com

kascanla@qualcomm.com

nanm@qualcomm.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/693,169

Applicant(s)

WALLACE ET AL.

Examiner

VENKATESH HALIYUR

Art Unit

2419

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11/11/2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 (claims 26, 28, 34 are canceled) is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25, 27, 29-32, 35-38 and 40-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 33 and 39 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed on 11/11/2008 is sufficient to overcome the rejection of claims 1-24, 29-33, 35-39 communicated via previous office action. However, a new ground(s) of rejection has been made in this office action in view of newly found references. Therefore the indicated allowability of claims 9, 19, 25, 27 in the previous office action has been withdrawn in view of the rejections over Boros et al, Tellado et al and newly found references made in this office action. Rejection follows.
2. Claims 1-42 are pending in the application. Claims 26, 28, 34, are canceled. Claim 41-42 are new.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-24, 29-32, 35-38, 40-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boros et al [US Pat: 6,654,590] and Tellado et al [US 2004/0198276] further in view of Hudson [US Pat: 7,254,171].

Regarding claims 1,18, Boros et al in the invention of "Determining a Calibration Function Using at Least One Remote Terminal" disclosed a method for calibrating downlink and uplink channels in a wireless communication system including an access point (**base station**), a first subscriber set and a second subscriber set (**Figs 4-7, col 13, lines 47-65**), comprising: obtaining estimates of downlink channel responses for each of the first subscriber set and the second subscriber set (**col 20, lines 55-58**); obtaining estimates of uplink channel responses for each of the first subscriber set and the second subscriber set (**col 20, lines 49-54**); determining for each of the first subscriber set and the second subscriber set first (**uplink weight vectors**) and second (**downlink weight vectors**) sets of correction factors (**weighted vectors**) based on the estimates of the downlink and uplink channel responses (**col 14, lines 30-60**); calibrating the downlink channel and uplink channel for the first subscriber and second subscriber sets based on each of the first and second sets of correction factors (**using uplink and downlink spatial signatures, col 20, lines 40-58, Fig 7**), respectively, to form a calibrated downlink channel and a calibrated uplink channel usable between the first subscriber set and the second subscriber set using weighted average calibration vector without performing further calibration (**average calibration vector, col 14, lines 35-60, col 19, lines 46-67**), but Boros et al fails to disclose that establishing a direct peer-to-peer communication between the first subscriber set and the second subscriber

set the first without further calibration between them. However, Tellado et al in the invention of "Multiple Channel Wireless Receiver" disclosed a method for multiple transmit/receive pairs that establishes communication **(calibrate channel by determining noise and distortion reference statistics performed over a plurality of time intervals, para 0026-0032, 0080-0081)** between first and second sets of nodes in a wireless communication system without performing further calibration on the transmit and receive channels of the subscriber sets **(for wireless communications between at least two devices para 0043-0046, Figs 3-4)**. Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method of establishing peer-to-peer communication between first and second sets of nodes in a wireless communication system as taught by Tellado et al in the system of Boros et al for establishing communication between first and second sets of nodes in a wireless communication system without performing on calibration on the transmit and receive channels of the subscriber sets. But, both Boros et al and Tellado et al fails to positively disclose the feature of establishing a peer-to-peer between first and second sets in a wireless communication system. However, Hudson et al in the invention of "Equalizer for Digital Communications Systems and Method of Equalization" disclosed a method for calibrating a peer-to-peer communication channel using MMSE equalized packet spectrum ratio between the first and second subscriber stations **(items 620 and 608 of Fig 6, col 10, lines 55-67, col 19, lines 17-42, Fig 6)**. Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method of applying MMSE equalized packet spectrum ratio to establish a

peer-to-peer communication between first and second sets in a wireless communication system as taught by Hudson in the system of Boros et al as modified by Tellado et al for establishing a peer-to-peer communication between the first and second subscriber sets in a wireless communication system without performing on calibration on the transmit and receive channels of the subscriber sets. One is motivated as such in order to use the method of peer-to-peer communication to optimize capacity to provide two-way communication between wireless nodes or adjacent cells in wireless network.

Regarding claims 2, 22-23, Boros et al disclosed that the first set of correction factors (**uplink weight vectors**) is used to scale symbols prior (**pre-processing**) to transmission on the downlink channel (**col 19, lines 7-15**) and the second set of correction factors is used to scale symbols prior to transmission on the uplink channel (**col 17, lines 24-42**).

Regarding claim 3, Boros et al disclosed that the first set of correction factors (**uplink weight vectors**) is used to scale symbols received on the downlink channel (**col 19, lines 1-6**) and the second set of correction factors (**downlink weight vectors**) is used to scale symbols received on the uplink channel (**col 17, lines 43-50**).

Regarding claim 4, Boros et al disclosed that the first and second sets of correction are determined based on the following equation: H_{dn} is a matrix for the estimate of the downlink channel response, H_{up} is a matrix for the estimate of the uplink channel response, K_{ap} is a matrix for the first set of correction factors, K_{ut} is a matrix for the second set of correction factors, and T denotes a transpose (**col 19, lines 13-33**).

Regarding claims 5-7,20-21, Boros et al disclosed determining the first and second sets of correction factors includes: computing a matrix C as an element-wise ratio of the matrix H_{up} over matrix H_{dn} , and deriving the matrices K_{ap} and K_{ut} based on the matrix C and the deriving the matrix K_{ut} includes normalizing each of a plurality of rows of the matrix C (**col 24, lines 46-67**) and determining a mean of the plurality of normalized rows of the matrix C , and wherein the matrix K_{ut} is formed based on the mean of the plurality of normalized rows and deriving the matrix K_{ap} includes normalizing each of a plurality of columns of the matrix C , and determining a mean of inverses of the plurality of normalized columns of the matrix C (**col 25, lines 1-67**) and wherein the matrix K_{ap} is formed based on the mean of the inverses of the plurality of normalized columns (**col 29, lines 24-64**).

Regarding claims 8-9,19, Boros et al disclosed wherein the matrices and the first and second set of corrections factors are determined based on a minimum mean square error computation (**col 14, lines 64-67, col 15, lines 1-30**). Tellado disclosed performing the calibration of the channel based on the previous calibration values to compute the error (**para 0081**) but fails to disclose MMSE computation minimizes a mean square error. However, Hudson disclosed a method for using MMSE spatial ratio to minimize the means square error (**col 10, lines 55-67**). Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method of MMSE computation to minimize a mean square error as taught by Hudson in the system of Boros et al as modified by Tellado et al wherein the matrices and the first and second set of corrections factors are determined based on MMSE

computation to minimize a mean square error. One is motivated as such in order to use MMSE computation to minimize a mean square error for peer-to-peer communication in a wireless network.

Regarding claims 10-12, Boros et al disclosed determining a scaling value indicative of an average difference between the estimate of the downlink channel response and the estimate of the uplink channel response (**col 14, lines 49-60**) and wherein the estimates for the downlink and uplink channel responses are normalized to account for receiver noise floor (**SINR**) and wherein the determining is performed at a user terminal (**col 25, lines 14-46**).

Regarding claim 13, Boros et al disclosed wherein a first set of matrices of correction factors for the downlink channel is determined for a first set of subbands (**uplink subarray**) and interpolating the first set of matrices to obtain a second set of matrices of correction factors for the downlink channel for a second set of subbands (**downlink subarray, col 21, lines 9-35, col 29, lines 5-22**).

Regarding claim 14, Boros et al disclosed that the estimates of the downlink and uplink channel responses are each obtained based on a pilot transmitted from a plurality of antennas and orthogonalized with a plurality of orthogonal sequences (**col 25, lines 49-67**).

Regarding claim 15, Boros et al disclosed that the estimate of the uplink channel response is obtained based on a pilot transmitted (**paging**) on the uplink channel and wherein the estimate of the downlink channel response is obtained based on a pilot transmitted on the downlink channel (**col 20, lines 40-58**).

Regarding claims 16-17, Boros et al disclosed that the TDD system is a multiple-input multiple-output (**multiple transmit/receive antenna arrays**) system and wherein the TDD system utilizes orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (**col 12, lines 47-67**).

Regarding claims 24,40, Boros et al disclosed an apparatus (**Fig 1**) in a wireless time division duplexed(TDD) multiple-input multiple-output(MIMO) communication system: means for obtaining (**Figs 4-7, col 13, lines 47-65**) estimates of downlink channel responses for each of the first subscriber set (**item 141 of Fig 1**) and the second subscriber set (**item 143 of Fig 1, col 20, lines 55-58**); means for obtaining estimates of uplink channel responses for each of the first subscriber set and the second subscriber set (**col 20, lines 49-54**); means for determining for each of the first subscriber set and the second subscriber set first (**uplink weight vectors**) and second (**downlink weight vectors**) sets of correction factors (**weighted vectors**) based on the estimates of the downlink and uplink channel responses (**col 14, lines 30-60**), wherein a calibrated the downlink channel for peer-to-peer communication between the first subscriber and second subscriber sets based is formed by using the first set of correction factors for the downlink channel and a calibrated uplink channel for peer-to-peer communication between the first and second subscriber sets if formed by using the second set of correction factors for the uplink channel; (**using uplink and downlink spatial signatures, col 20, lines 40-58, Fig 7**), and means for establishing communication between the first subscriber set and the second subscriber using weighted average calibration vector without performing further calibration (**average**

calibration vector ,col 14, lines 35-60, col 19, lines 46-67), but Boros et al fails to disclose establishing direct peer-to-peer communication between the first subscriber set and the second subscriber set the first without further calibration between them. However, Tellado et al in the invention of "Multiple Channel Wireless Receiver" disclosed a method for multiple transmit/receive pairs that establishes communication **(calibrate channel by determining noise and distortion reference statistics performed over a plurality of time intervals, para 0026-0032, 0080-0081)** between first and second sets of nodes in a wireless communication system without performing further calibration on the transmit and receive channels of the subscriber sets **(wireless communications between at least two devices para 0043-0046, Figs 3-4)**. Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method of establishing peer-to-peer communication between first and second sets of nodes in a wireless communication system as taught by Tellado et al in the system of Boros et al for establishing communication between first and second sets of nodes in a wireless communication system without performing on calibration on the transmit and receive channels of the subscriber sets. But, both Boros et al and Tellado et al fails to positively disclose the feature of establishing a peer-to-peer between first and second sets in a wireless communication system. However, Hudson et al in the invention of "Equalizer for Digital Communications Systems and Method of Equalization" disclosed a method for calibrating a peer-to-peer communication channel using MMSE equalized packet spectrum ratio between the first and second subscriber stations **(items 620 and 608 of Fig 6, col 10, lines 55-67, col**

19, lines 17-42, Fig 6). Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method of applying MMSE equalized packet spectrum ratio to establish a peer-to-peer communication between first and second sets in a wireless communication system as taught by Hudson in the system of Boros et al as modified by Tellado et al for establishing a peer-to-peer communication between the first and second subscriber sets in a wireless communication system without performing on calibration on the transmit and receive channels of the subscriber sets. One is motivated as such in order to use the method of peer-to-peer communication to optimize capacity to provide two-way communication between wireless nodes or adjacent cells in wireless network.

Regarding claims 41,29,32, Boros et al disclosed a method for communication in a wireless system (**Fig 1**), comprising: calibrating one or more communication links between a plurality of user stations (**subscriber units, items 141 of Fig 1**) and one or more access points (**base station, item 101 of Fig 1**), based on one or more sets of correction factors (**calibration vectors**) derived from estimates of channel responses associated with the one or more communication links (**col 14, lines 30-47**), the plurality of user stations including a first user station (**item 141 of Fig 1**) and a second user station (**item 143 of Fig 1, col 13, lines 47-65**); and establishing communication between the first and second user stations using steering without performing further calibration between the first and second user stations using weighted average calibration vector (**average calibration vector, col 14, lines 35-60**); wherein establishing the communication between the first and second user stations comprises:

sending, from the first user station a pilot request to establish a communication link with the second user station (**col 12, lines 46-52**); sending, from the second user station, a steered pilot and an acknowledgment in response to receiving the pilot and the request from first user station; and transmitting information between the first and second user stations using steering based on the steered pilot (**using uplink and downlink spatial signatures col 20, lines 40-58, Fig 7**). Boros et al disclosed an uplink and downlink spatial signature method (steering pilot) for calibrating to establish communication between the subscriber units but fails to positively disclose using a pilot signal for calibration. However, Tellado et al in the invention of "Multiple Channel Wireless Receiver" disclosed a method for multiple transmit/receive pairs that establishes communication (**calibrate channel by determining noise and distortion reference statistics performed over a plurality of time intervals, para 0026-0032, 0080-0081**) between first and second sets of nodes in a wireless communication system without performing further calibration on the transmit and receive channels of the subscriber sets (**wireless communications between at least two devices para 0043-0046, Figs 3-4**). Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method of establishing peer-to-peer communication between first and second sets of nodes in a wireless communication system as taught by Tellado et al in the system of Boros et al for establishing communication between first and second sets of nodes in a wireless communication system without performing on calibration on the transmit and receive channels of the subscriber sets. But, both Boros et al and Tellado et al fails to positively disclose the

feature of establishing a peer-to-peer between first and second sets in a wireless communication system. However, Hudson et al in the invention of "Equalizer for Digital Communications Systems and Method of Equalization" disclosed a method for calibrating a peer-to-peer communication channel using MMSE equalized packet spectrum ratio between the first and second subscriber stations (**items 620 and 608 of Fig 6, col 10, lines 55-67, col 19, lines 17-42, Fig 6**). Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method of applying MMSE equalized packet spectrum ratio to establish a peer-to-peer communication between first and second sets in a wireless communication system as taught by Hudson in the system of Boros et al as modified by Tellado et al for establishing a peer-to-peer communication between the first and second subscriber sets in a wireless communication system without performing on calibration on the transmit and receive channels of the subscriber sets. One is motivated as such in order to use the method of peer-to-peer communication to optimize capacity to provide two-way communication between wireless nodes or adjacent cells in wireless network.

Regarding claims 30-31, 36-37, Boros et al disclosed wherein the request to establish the communication comprises an identifier of a basic service set to which the first user station belongs (**quality estimates for respective subscriber units, col 31, lines 62-67, col 32, lines 1-10**) and an identifier of the first user station (**SUs, col 32, lines 20-35**) and wherein the acknowledgment comprises an identifier of the second user station, an identifier of a basic service set to which the second user station belongs, and a data rate indicator (**indicator Q, col 32, lines 36-51**).

Regarding claims 42,35,38, Boros et al disclosed an apparatus (**Fig 1**) for communication in a wireless system (**Figs 4-7**), comprising: means for calibrating one or more communication links between a plurality of user stations (**subscriber units, items 141 of Fig 1, col 13, lines 47-65**) and one or more access points (**base station, item 101 of Fig 1**), based on one or more sets of correction factors (**calibration vectors**) derived from estimates of channel responses associated with the one or more communication links (**col 14, lines 30-47**), the plurality of user stations including a first user station (**item 141 of Fig 1**) and a second user station (**item 143 of Fig 1**); means for establishing communication between the first and second user stations using steering without performing calibration between the first and second user stations (**using single calibration vector, col 14, lines 35-60**); wherein establishing the communication between the first and second user stations comprises: means for sending, from the first user station a pilot request to establish a communication link with the second user station (**col 12, lines 46-52**); means for sending, from the second user station, a steered pilot and an acknowledgment in response to receiving the pilot and the request from first user station; and means for transmitting information between the first and second user stations using steering based on the steered pilot (**using uplink and downlink spatial signatures col 20, lines 40-58, Fig 7**). Boros et al disclosed an uplink and downlink spatial signature method (steering pilot) for calibrating to establish communication between the subscriber units but fails to positively disclose using a pilot signal for calibration. However, Tolleo et al disclosed a method of performing calibration using a pilot signal at the receiver to establish communication between the

transmitter and the receiver (**receiver estimates the transmitted information by using pilot signal calibration, para 0080-0082, Fig 6**). Therefore it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to include the method of performing calibration using a pilot signal at the receiver to establish communication between the transmitter and the receiver as taught by Toledo et al in the system of Boros et al by sending, from the second user station, a steered pilot and an acknowledgment in response to receiving the pilot and the request from first user station; and transmitting information between the first and second user stations using steering based on the steered pilot. One is motivated as such in order to perform calibration using a pilot signal at the receiver to accurately estimate the transmitted information.

5. Claims 25, 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mesecher et al [US Pat: 6,278,726] in view of Hudson [US Pat: 7,254,171].

Regarding claims 25,27, Mesecher et al disclosed a user terminal in a wireless time division duplexed (TDD) communication system , comprising: a transmit (TX) spatial processor (**transmitting circuit, Figs 14-15**) operative to transmit a first pilot on an uplink channel (**col 6, lines 5-22**); a receive (RX) spatial processor operative (**receiving circuit, Fig 17**) to receive a second pilot on a downlink channel and derive an estimate of a downlink channel response based on the received second pilot (**col 6, lines 23-27**), and to receive an estimate of an uplink channel response derived based on the transmitted first pilot (**col 6, lines 41-67, Figs 18-19**); and a controller operative

to determine first and second sets of correction factors based on the estimates of the downlink and uplink channel responses (**col 7, lines 1-15, Figs 20-21**), wherein a calibrated downlink channel is formed by using the first set of correction factors for the downlink channel and a calibrated uplink channel is formed by using the second set of correction factors (**vector correlators**) for the uplink channel (**col 7, lines 16-31**), and to determine the first and second sets of correction factors based on a minimum mean square error computation (**MMSE, col 7, lines 32-37**). Mesecher et al disclosed a method for spatial processing of steering pilots to calibrate uplink and downlink channels to establish communication between the subscriber units but fails to positively disclose using a pilot signal for calibration, but fails to positively disclose the feature of wherein the controller is further operative to determine the first and second sets of correction factor based on a matrix-ratio computation to establish communication between first and second sets in a wireless communication system. However, Hudson et al in the invention of "Equalizer for Digital Communications Systems and Method of Equalization" disclosed a method for the controller (**processor, item 150 of Fig 1, col 8, lines 52-60**) to determine the first and second sets of correction factor based on a matrix-ratio computation using MMSE equalized packet spectrum ratio between the first and second subscriber stations (**items 620 and 608 of Fig 6, col 10, lines 1-67, col 19, lines 17-42, Fig 6**). Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method of applying MMSE equalized packet spectrum ratio to establish a peer-to-peer communication between first and second sets in a wireless communication system as taught by Hudson in the

system of Mesecher et al to establish communication between the first and second subscriber sets in a wireless communication system without performing on calibration on the transmit and receive channels of the subscriber sets. One is motivated as such in order to use the method of peer-to-peer communication to optimize capacity to provide two-way communication between wireless nodes or adjacent cells in wireless network.

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claims 33, 39 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's argument, see remarks filed on 11/11/2008 with respect to rejection of claims 1-39 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejections made in this office action using newly found references.

In response to applicant's argument for rejection of claims 1-8, 10-18, 20-24, 29-32, 35-38, 40, that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies on ie., forming a calibrated uplink channel and a calibrated downlink channel usable for peer-to peer communications

between first and second subscriber sets based on sets of correction factors appears to be (Figs 1-6) only pointing to the feature where a user terminal (item 504 of Fig 5) is performing the peer-to-peer communication with an access point (item 502 of Fig 5) instead of directly (peer-to-peer) communicating with two subscriber sets (user terminals) as viewed with respect to the specification and the drawings. Therefore the examiner has given a broad interpretation of the claim limitations and relied on the prior art (Boros et al) that teaches or suggest peer-to-peer communication between two subscriber units in a wireless MIMO communication system which is well known in the art. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. Therefore the examiner requests applicants to amend the claims by clearly defining how a peer-to peer (direct) communications between first and second subscriber sets is performed based on sets of correction factors without going via an access point or via another intermediate device for peer-to-peer communication.

In claims 1, 18, 24, 40 a broad interpretation of the "peer-to-peer" communication has been made in rejecting the claims, however the examiner requests applicants to clearly define "peer-to peer communication between the first and second subscriber sets based on sets of correction factors without further calibration between them' by bringing additional support or features from the specification.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications should be directed to the attention to Venkatesh Haliyur whose phone number is 571-272-8616. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:00AM to 5:00 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edan Orgad can be reached @ (571)-272-7884. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the group receptionist whose telephone number is (571)-272-2600 or fax to 571-273-8300.

9. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197(toll-free).

/Venkatesh Haliyur/

Examiner, Art Unit 2419

/Salman Ahmed/

Examiner, Art Unit 2419